

## U.S. Warns of Castro Declaration of War on Hemisphere

*Following is the text of a U.S. State Department  
statement, 30 January 1962, read by James  
C. Phillips, Chairman of the Special Committee to Con-  
sider the Actions of the United States in the  
Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign  
Affairs, and read before the Special Com-  
mittee on that date.*

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EXCELLENCY: I refer to tele No. 127 from the United States Delegation, dated December 14, 1962, transmitting excerpts of speeches by two high Cuban Government officials, containing statements openly advocating violence to overthrow established governments in other American Republics. In the same communication it was noted that these statements would be of immediate interest to the governments as a clear indication of the continuing intervention-

<sup>1</sup> For background and texts of resolutions adopted by the Fourth Meeting of Consultation at Punta del Este, Uruguay, on Jan. 31, 1962, see BUREAU OF PUB. AFF. 1962, p. 270.

<sup>2</sup> Not printed here.

FEBRUARY 18, 1962

in the hemisphere. It is the policy of the United States to oppose such intervention and to support the maintenance of the independence and sovereignty of all nations.

On January 26, 1962, Pan American Minister Eliseo Galdames, in a speech at the closing session of the Congress of Women of the Americas made a similar policy statement, further defining the Cuban Government's position of encouragement and support for armed intervention in other countries of the hemisphere. The statement contains a declaration of war against the hemisphere. Given in the context of the present dispute between Moscow and Peking over the strategy and means of international communism should follow in its pursuit of world domination, the statement has added significance. The Castro speech advocates the gain of violence. There follows the text of the principal sections of what he had to say on this subject:

"We must think about how to change that situation [of domination and unequal conditions in Latin America]. There are persons who are experts on finance, but what is needed are experts in changing the situation, experts on leading peoples on revolutions. That is the art of the revolutionaries, the art that must be learned and developed. How to bring the masses to the struggle."

"It is the masses who make history, but for them to make history, the masses must be taken to the battle. That is the duty of leaders and the revolutionary organizations to make the masses march, to lead, to take the masses into battle. That is what they did in Algeria. And that is what the patriots are doing in South Vietnam. They have sent the masses into battle with correct methods, correct tactics, and they have brought the greatest amount of the masses into the battle."

"That is what we did. The French, who, in view of us who one day were separated did not know our power, it was the movement of the masses that the struggle against the tyrannical unleashed, which is inscribed in the history of the people. . . . These are the historic truths. And we believe that we at least have the right to speak about our historic truths without some long distance theoreticians telling us what happened here without having ever come here. One does not have to whisper about these things, nor must one shout in a loud voice. They must be said in a loud voice, they will be heard, really heard."

"And let the peoples hear them, because these false interpretations of history tend to create that confusionist that all serious imperialism tends to create that confusionist and reformism, and that policy of waiting for the Greek calends to make revolutions. These false interpretations of history do not conform

